1 MICHAEL W. VIVOLI (Bar No. 184366) JASON P. SACCUZZO (Bar No. 221837) 2000 HOV 12 PM 4: 32 2 VIVOLI & ASSOCIATES 2550 Fifth Avenue, Ninth Floor BLERK US DISTRICT OGGAT 3 San Diego, California 92103 SESTMERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (619) 744-9992 (Tel) 4 (619) 744-9994 (Fax) 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, SIGNAL ENGINEERING, INC. 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 Case 108 CV 2091 LAB BLM SIGNAL ENGINEERING, INC., a California 11 corporation; 12 COMPLAINT FOR: (1) RESCISSION Plaintiff,) : OF CONTRACT; AND (2) 13 DECLARATORY RELIEF 14 v. [DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL] 15 TADIRAN SPECTRALINK Ltd., a whollyowned subsidiary of Elisra Group, a company 16 organized under the laws of Israel; and, DOES 1) 17 to 25, 18 Defendants. 19 20 1.

1. This is an action for, in addition to rescission, a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and 28 U.S.C. 2202, brought by Plaintiff SIGNAL ENGINEERING, INC. ("SEI") against Defendant TADIRAN SPECTRALINK Ltd. ("Spectralink") for the purposes of determining a question of actual controversy and the rights and obligations between the parties as set forth below.

THE PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

2. Plaintiff SEI is a California corporation authorized to do business, and at all times herein relevant has been doing business in the State of California, with its principal place of business is located in San Diego, California. Plaintiff is an engineering company that develops,

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among other things, transmitters and receivers for satellite aided search and rescue beacons. The relevant transactions occurred within the County of San Diego, California.

- Defendant Spectralink is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elisra Group, a company organized under the laws of Israel, with its principal place of business is located in Holon, Israel. Defendant is a producer of advanced wireless communications systems.
- 4. Plaintiff is ignorant of the names and/or identities of the defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 25, but will seek leave of court to substitute their true identities when they become known. DOES 1 through 25 are believed to be natural persons and/or entities claiming to hold some interest in the alleged contract at issue in this case and/or are believed to be jointly responsible with Spectralink for the claims and obligations listed herein, and are individuals and/or entities against whom SEI is entitled to assert the relief herein.
- 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because:
 - There is a complete diversity of citizenship between SEI and Spectralink in this a. action.
 - b. The matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.
- 6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Spectralink because Spectralink has done and continues to do business in the State of California, County of San Diego, and the agreement at issue herein was negotiated, executed, and to be performed in San Diego. In addition, Spectralink has, in prior written contracts between Spectralink and SEI, consented to venue in San Diego, and to the assertion of this Court's jurisdiction over Spectralink. Therefore, Spectralink has sufficient minimum contacts with California such that the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court is permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- The declaratory relief alternatively requested herein is necessary to clarify and 7. settle the legal relations between the parties, and to terminate and afford relief from the existing uncertainty, insecurity and controversy giving rise to this proceeding.

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FACTUAL BACKGROUND

8. This action for rescission of contract and/or for declaratory relief arises as a result of a legal dispute between SEI and Spectralink relating to the alleged rights and obligations between the parties, including the enforceability and interpretation of a written "Memorandum of Agreement" for the proposed design, engineering and manufacture of personal locator beacons for the United States Air Force pursuant to a contract later awarded SEI by the USAF. A true and accurate copy of the Memorandum of Agreement signed by SEI and Spectralink is attached hereto as Exhibit "1" and is incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth herein (hereinafter the "MOA"). The MOA followed a prior series of written contracts between the parties.

Α. The Parties' Pre-Existing Relationship.

- 9. Prior to 2006, SEI served as a subcontractor to Spectralink in connection with the provision of locator beacons to the United States Navy ("USN") under a direct contract between Spectralink and the USN. In or about 2006, Spectralink approached SEI regarding a proposed venture to respond to a Request for Proposals ("RFP") issued by the United States Air Force ("USAF") to acquire advanced locator beacons for use in its manned aircraft ("the Product"). The Product represented a significantly upgraded version of the locator beacons previously supplied by the parties to the USN, and would require substantial engineering, research and development in order to develop and deliver the Product contemplated by the USAF's RFP. At the time Spectralink approached SEI, SEI had already developed the key technology for search and rescue beacons in connection with a private commercial endeavor. Ultimately, this technology was applied to the UASF beacon to give it a significant advantage over other military beacons on the market. Spectralink approached SEI because it possessed the technical capabilities and had the past track record of performance needed to develop and manufacture the Product, and because the USAF's RFP required the participation of a "small business" as defined by the Small Business Administration ("SBA"), for which SEI was qualified.
- In response to Spectralink's invitation, SEI initially expressed it was not 10. interested because of other lucrative opportunities then available to SEI. However, in order to

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B. The USAF's RFP and the MOA.

induce SEI into considering partnering with Spectralink, Spectralink offered to joint venture the proposed project, and to share the profits thereof equally with SEI. Even then, SEI explained it was not interested in pursuing a relationship that contemplated a role similar to that which SEI had played on the USN contract, and would only agree to partner with Spectralink if SEI would serve as the prime contractor on the project. Thereafter the parties executed certain written agreements and jointly submitted a version of the beacon to the USAF.

In early 2008, Spectralink and SEI received an RFP from the USAF for 11. production of the locator beacon developed in their prior contract, which contemplated both a "first article" testing article and a second article consisting of several high volume production options available to be exercised by the USAF. Spectralink pursued the option of responding to the RFP as a prime contractor. SEI, initially expecting to pursue the contract alone, proceeded to establish a relationship and request quotes from a circuit card contract manufacturer in order to bid the project itself. However, after reviewing the RFP, Spectralink concluded that teaming with SEI would provide a greater likelihood of receiving a production contract with the USAF. Accordingly, and in exchange for Spectralink's oral promises regarding the material terms of the parties' relationship, SEI agreed to serve as the prime contractor on a joint submission to the USAF in response to the RFP and to share the costing information received from its contract manufacturer to the proposal effort. Spectralink offered to draft a written agreement between the parties intended to memorialize the terms and conditions of their relationship while under contract with the USAF to produce both the first article and production series of the beacon. The written agreement between the parties was to be provided in short order since the parties had previously entered into a contract concerning an earlier version of the project.

Ultimately, Spectralink withheld delivery of the proposed written MOA until the 12. parties were actively involved in responding to the RFP, and SEI's attention was entirely focused on the highly technical aspects of that submission. Indeed, SEI did not receive the proposed MOA until just days before the required submission deadline and was thus unable to have the MOA reviewed by its counsel before its execution. Moreover, SEI's principals were, at the time,

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wholly consumed with DVT testing and re-writing highly technical provisions of the parties' joint submission to the USAF, such that they were unable to meaningfully review the proposed MOA.

13. The MOA reflects the parties' prior oral agreement that, among other things, Spectralink and SEI would share equally in the profits derived from the contract ultimately awarded to SEI by the USAF. To that end, Article 3 of the MOA provides as follows:

> Subject to the requirements and conditions of the Program and Future Projects, the Parties will do their best in order to secure that the profits from the Program and/or any Future Projects will be distributed equally between the Parties.

14. The MOA also reflects the prior oral agreement of the Parties, at Article 1.1, that at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the Labor Program cost (i.e., the labor workload and resulting revenues therefrom) would be placed with SEI. This provision was included as a reflection of the Parties' recognition that SEI, rather than Spectralink, would be the party most involved in the technical aspects of developing the Product and would be devoting the majority of the labor contemplated by the Parties' contract with the USAF. In addition to Article 1.1, the MOA contains a "forseen" allocation of work, attached to the MOA as Annex A. Annex provides as follows:

The work share forseen [sic.] for the program is as follows:

- 1. [SEI] will act as prime achieving its labor through managing the program, engineering support, final assembly and testing. [SEI] will subcontract [Spectralink].
- 2. Spectralink will be subcontractor providing the electronic cards production management and delivery of the cards to [SEI] and manufacturing the Remote activation cable, two trailing antennas and some of the training facilities (such as but not limited to DVD and documents).
- 15. Despite the language of Paragraph 2 to Annex A (which Spectralink drafted), Spectralink's involvement in procuring the electronic cards contemplated by the MOA was, in reality, limited to placing an order for these components from SEI's subcontractor. Likewise, the acquisition of the remote activation cable and the two trailing antennas involved no more than placing purchase orders for those components of the Product, although Spectralink was to

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26 27 28 provide quality control assurance to ensure that the components met the specifications provided to those subcontractors. By contrast, SEI was to provide all of the labor-intensive engineering support and coordination effort required to develop and manufacture the Product.

16. At or about the same time the MOA was presented to SEI, Spectralink was involved in developing the price components of the parties' mutual submission to the USAF, including the proposed cost of the Product. Notably, as reflected in Article 1.2 of the MOA, Spectralink refused to provide any of its cost information to SEI until after SEI executed the MOA, which Spectralink intentionally delivered to SEI late in the game, and at a time when it knew SEI would be actively involved in drafting the highly technical response to the USAF's RFP, and thus unable to meaningfully review the MOA, as explained above. Unbeknownst to SEI at the time, Spectralink was developing the bid price without accounting for all costs and elements thereof within the scope of work, and was seriously under-bidding various components of the work and the cost of certain key materials. Moreover, and contrary to the express provisions of the MOA, Spectralink failed and refused to enter into a subcontract as contemplated by the MOA following a contract award to SEI by from the USAF.

C. SEI's Performance and Spectralink's Non-Performance.

- 17. After executing the MOA, and prior to a contract award from the USAF to develop and supply the Product in two articles, SEI began acquiring the components required to produce the Product, and commenced the engineering efforts required to further develop the Product. In addition, SEI requested Spectralink promptly acquire and provide to SEI the components Spectralink agreed to provide for use in developing and manufacturing the Product. Ultimately, and because the Parties had not yet obtained a signed and State Department-approved Technical Assistance Agreement ("TAA"), Spectralink was unable to acquire the needed cards and SEI acquired the electronic cards that were to have been procured by Spectralink.
- In response to SEI's numerous requests Spectralink provide the remote activation 18. cable and trailing antennas contemplated by the MOA for use in the first article models, Spectralink failed to deliver the needed components, and failed – and continues to fail– to both deliver those components and to perform the requisite quality control services required of it. As

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a result, SEI has devoted substantial expense and engineering time, including the purchase of all connectors used in the manufacture of the activation cable, in an effort to expedite the process in light of Spectralink's non-performance.

- 19. The USAF later exercised its first option for more than 2,000 production models of the Product, to be developed simultaneously with the first article models. Accordingly SEI requested Spectralink immediately provide the activation cable and trailing antennas for both the first article models and the production models. Spectralink has failed to deliver complete quantities of the components for the first article of production models. And, with regard to the production models, Spectralink declined to place the needed purchase orders with its subcontractor until SEI first agreed to execute a purchase order in favor of Spectralink, and to pay to Spectralink a substantially inflated price for the components that vastly exceeds the true cost of the components.
- Upon receiving the proposed purchase order requests from Spectralink, SEI 20. immediately recognized that the proposed cost of the equipment substantially exceeded what should be the true cost of the equipment, as SEI is familiar with such costs within its industry and had actual costing information on some components directly from the subcontractors. Accordingly, SEI requested Spectralink provide the backup documentation concerning the cost to Spectralink of the equipment, which Spectralink initially refused to provide to SEI. However, SEI ultimately obtained documentation of Spectralinks' actual cost to acquire the equipment, which revealed that the purchase price being proposed by Spectralink substantially exceeded (in some instances by a multiple of over two times) the actual cost to Spetralink of the components.
- 21. SEI objected and still objects to paying the re-purchase price proposed by Spectralink; a cost that promises to eliminate, in whole or in substantial part, any prospects of a "profit" from the project between SEI and the USAF and, thus, any return to SEI out of the project. Instead, SEI demanded Spectralink provide the necessary equipment to SEI at the cost thereof and has continued to demand delivery of the first article models of these components. Spectralink continues to defend its claimed right to effectively surcharge the cost of the production components to SEI. Accordingly, Spectralink has failed and refused to deliver the

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components to SEI unless SEI first agrees to execute a purchase order to Spectralink for the inflated prices proposed by Spectralink. Notably, Spectralink has defended its claimed "right" to surcharge the equipment on the sole basis that Spectralink "needs to show" a large amount of upfront revenue to its parent company, Elisra. Spectralink has provided no other indicated basis for its claimed right to surcharge its partner in order to effectively front-load its profits, while virtually assuring the project will represent a loss to SEI.

- 22. Spectralink's proposed manner of inflating the cost to SEI of the components Spectralink agreed to deliver for the benefit of the parties' partnership would, in fact, require SEI to develop and manufacture the Product at a sizeable loss to SEI, while providing Spectralink with a handsome up-front profit from the program. Spectralink's conduct would thus completely undermine SEI's rights under both its contract with the USAF and, to the extent it is deemed enforceable, the MOA. Nonetheless, Spectralink has refused to provide the production equipment absent a signed purchase order from SEI incorporating Spectralink's improperly front-loaded profit, and has also failed – and continues to fail – to complete the delivery of the components needed to deliver the first article models of the Product. As a result of Spectralink's conduct, SEI is unable to complete development of the Product, which has placed SEI's contract with the USAF – as well as SEI's reputation as a cutting edge developer and manufacturer of wireless communication devices – in dire jeopardy.
- 23. Spectralink's conduct is particularly egregious because, following the parties signatures on the MOA and the parties' joint submission of the response to the USAF's RFP, SEI discovered that Spectralink had badly under-bid the project by failing to include or account for all costs involved in building the Product, and by deliberately under-bidding components SEI or others were to supply. In particular, Spectralink represented to SEI that a proposed supplier of the housing case for the Product had agreed to a unit price for each housing when, in fact, that supplier had not agreed to a price. Moreover, the proposed price utilized by Spectralink in its budgeting assumptions was substantially and knowingly under-bid, creating yet additional losses built into the Product program for SEI, since Spectralink knew it would fall to SEI to design and obtain the needed replacement component.

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D. The Parties' Respective Contentions.

- SEI contends the MOA is not enforceable because of, inter alia: (1) the 24. circumstances surrounding and manner in which it was provided to SEI; (2) the false representations made to SEI to induce its signature on the MOA; (3) the adhesive nature of its proposed terms; (4) the failure of the parties to achieve a meeting of minds; and, (5) the lack of consideration sufficient to create a binding contract. SEI is informed Spectralink disputes these contentions and contends the MOA is a valid, binding contract. In addition, SEI contends that, to the extent the MOA is determined to be a binding, enforceable agreement (which SEI disputes), Spectralink is obligated under the terms of the MOA to deliver the equipment contemplated within the MOA for the actual cost to Spectralink of the equipment, and without any surcharge included by Spectralink. SEI is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Spectralink disputes this contention, and contends Spectralink is entitled to include an up-front surcharge within the price of the equipment delivered to SEI, despite the effect that surcharge will have on eroding and/or eliminating any potential for profit. By its conduct, Spectralink has effectively held the entire contract hostage until it receives a front-loaded price for equipment it is legally obligated to deliver for its true cost to Spectralink, causing damage to SEI, and precluding SEI from performing its contract with the USAF.
- 25. In addition to the foregoing, the parties also dispute the allocation of work-share contemplated between the parties, including but not limited to the MOA's proposed estimate of the allocated work-share. Specifically, SEI understands that Spectralink contends it is entitled to exercise control over the acquisition of (and sale to SEI of) the electronic cards described in Annex A to the MOA, despite the fact Spectralink was unable - because of the absence of a TAA – to secure and deliver that equipment to SEI, which task SEI self-performed, and can continue to perform much more efficiently for the mutual benefit of the parties' agreement to equally share all profits from the project. SEI further understands that Spectralink contends that Spectralink is entitled to control acquisition of the activation cable and trailing antennas; yet Spectralink has failed and refused to deliver these components as set forth above, effectively relinquishing (to the extent Spectralink ever had it in the first place) any right to control these

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items of work-share, even if the MOA is a valid contract (which SEI disputes), and even if the MOA purports to allocate these items of work-share to Spectralink.

- 26. SEI disputes Spectralink's foregoing contentions, and contends that even if the MOA is determined to be a valid contract (which SEI disputes), SEI is entitled – by virtue of the express terms of the MOA itself and its subsequent discovery of facts that occurred after execution of the MOA, and also by virtue of the facts SEI has discovered concerning Spectralink's conduct in under-bidding various costs associated with producing the unit (while improperly surcharging, for its own financial benefit) - to solely perform and control these elements of the work.
- 27. In addition to the foregoing, and despite the fact that Article 1.4 of the MOA expressly contemplates that the parties will "promptly enter into a subcontract agreement with respect to Spectralink's Scope of Work based upon the terms and conditions of this MOA, the Proposal and any alterations and amendments thereto as may be agreed between the Parties," Spectralink has failed and refuses to enter into such a subcontract, creating additional uncertainty between the parties with respect to their respective rights and obligations. The past conduct of the parties was that a formal subcontract agreement would be negotiated and executed, but Spectralink refuses to negotiate and execute a mutually acceptable subcontract agreement; likely because of its recognition the purported MOA is inconsistent with the parties' true agreements.
- 28. By virtue of the foregoing, an actual controversy now exists between the parties with regard to the following non-exhaustive list of specific controversies:
 - Whether the MOA constitutes a valid, binding contract; a.
 - Whether SEI is obligated to comply with some or any of the proposed terms of b. the MOA:
 - Whether Spectralink is entitled, under the MOA (and assuming it is a valid and c. binding contract), to include a surcharge over and above the actual cost of the production equipment to be furnished by Spectralink to SEI;
 - d. Whether, assuming the MOA is valid and enforceable, and assuming further that Spectralink is entitled under the MOA to include a surcharge for the production

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components it is required by the MOA to deliver to Spectralink (an entitlement which SEI disputes), SEI may nonetheless reduce and/or eliminate the surcharge to account for Spectralink's errors and/or omissions in bidding the price of the Product and in withholding its performance under the MOA; and,

- Whether, assuming the MOA is a binding contract, Spectralink is entitled to exert e. control over the acquisition of the electronic cards needed to produce the Product, or whether SEI is entitled to assume this aspect of work-share given the facts set forth above.
- 29. Although Articles 7.1 and 7.2 of the MOA purport to, respectively, select the law of the State of New York as the law governing the MOA, and provide for dispute resolution before the International Chamber of Commerce, SEI contends these provisions are (and indeed, for the reasons stated herein, the entire MOA is) legally unenforceable. First, the State of New York has no interest, and never had any interest in the subject matter of the MOA or any of the transactions contemplated therein and there was no reasonable basis for selecting the laws of New York to govern the MOA. And, with regard to the proposed alternative dispute provisions of Articles 7.2, said provisions do not contemplate a binding election to arbitrate the parties' disputes or otherwise waive SEI's rights to a trial or other relief by Court or jury and are also unenforceable by virtue of the principles of adhesion and unconscionability. Moreover, the parties' prior binding contracts appropriately specified California as the applicable law, and provided that any disputes initiated by SEI would be venued in San Diego, California. Thus, the parties' true agreement contemplated California as governing law, and San Diego as the proper venue for the disputes described herein.
- 30. In addition to the foregoing specific controversies between the parties, there exist other actual controversies between the parties, judicial resolution of which is necessary to clarify and settle the legal relations between the parties, and to terminate and afford relief from the existing uncertainty, insecurity and controversy giving rise to this proceeding.
- In addition to the above-requested declaratory relief, SEI is informed and believes 31. that injunctive relief may prove necessary to allow SEI to continue to complete performance of

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its contract with the USAF, free from Spectralink's breach of the parties' true agreement and the purported terms of the MOA, and free of Spectralink's efforts to frustrate SEI's performance of its underlying contract with the USAF. Accordingly, SEI seeks, in addition to the declaratory

relief set forth above, prohibitory and injunctive relief from this Court to the extent necessary to

allow SEI to perform its contract with the USAF.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

For Rescission of Contract

(By SEI Against Spectralink and DOES 1-25)

- SEI incorporates by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 31 above, 32. as though fully set forth herein.
- As set forth above, Spectralink intentionally withheld delivery of the MOA to SEI 33. until a time when Spectralink knew SEI would be unable to meaningfully review it, and Spectralink also withheld material facts from SEI and/or affirmatively misrepresented facts to SEI in order to secure SEI's pressured execution of the MOA, without input from legal counsel, and before SEI could meaningfully review the MOA and understand its contents. Moreover, Spectralink refused to provide needed information to SEI until SEI first signed the MOA, which was presented under improper circumstances, as detailed above. And, at the time Spectralink delivered the MOA to SEI under the circumstanced detailed above, the parties were already engaged in a relationship of trust and confidence, which obligated Spectralink to be forthright and to act with the utmost good faith towards SEI in all dealings between the parties concerning the subject matter of the MOA (duties Spectralink breached).
- The MOA, as drafted, lacks consideration to SEI, is adhesive and is unenforceable 34. as drafted. Moreover, Spectralink obtained SEI's signature on the MOA by withholding material facts it owed SEI a duty to disclose and/or by misrepresenting facts in order to induce SEI's signature on the MOA at a time when Spectralink knew SEI was unable to meaningfully review and understand the MOA. In addition, and by virtue of Spectralink's conduct, as described in detail above, there was no meeting of the minds sufficient to create a binding contract along the lines set forth in the MOA. Accordingly, and by virtue of all of the foregoing, and for other

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27 28 reasons that are subject to proof at the time of trial, the MOA is legally invalid and unenforceable, and should be adjudged as such by order of this Court.

- 35. The MOA is invalid and unenforceable for additional reasons not specified herein, which are subject to proof at the time of trial, and which will require discovery from Spectralink to fully determine all of the grounds upon which SEI is entitled to rescind and/or invalidate the MOA by order of this Court.
- 36. For the foregoing reasons, SEI seeks an order from this Court rescinding and/or voiding the MOA in its entirety, and restoring to SEI all consideration rendered by it to Spectralink thereunder. SEI has not received any consideration from Spectralink which should or must be returned to Spectralink.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

For Declaratory Relief

(By SEI Against Spectralink and DOES 1-25)

- 37. SEI incorporates by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 36, as though fully set forth herein. This cause of action is, in part, alternatively alleged, as rescission of the MOA could negate some of the controversies listed herein, though the parties could still require need of a judicial declaration of their respective rights and obligations.
- 38. As set forth above, an actual controversy exists by and between the parties. SEI contends the MOA is not enforceable because of, inter alia: (1) the circumstances surrounding and manner in which it was provided to SEI; (2) the false representations made to SEI to induce its signature on the MOA; (3) the adhesive nature of its proposed terms; (4) the failure of the parties to achieve a meeting of minds; and, (5) the lack of consideration sufficient to constitute a binding contract. SEI is informed Spectralink disputes these contentions and contends the MOA is a valid, binding contract. In addition, SEI contends that, to the extent the MOA is determined to be a binding, enforceable agreement (which SEI disputes), Spectralink is obligated under the terms of the MOA to deliver the equipment contemplated within the MOA for the actual cost to Spectralink of the equipment, and without any surcharge included by Spectralink. informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Spectralink disputes this contention, and

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27 28 contends Spectralink is entitled to include an up-front surcharge within the price of the equipment delivered to SEI, despite the effect that surcharge will have on eroding and/or eliminating any potential for profit. By its conduct, Spectralink has effectively held the entire contract hostage until it receives a front-loaded price for equipment it is legally obligated to deliver for its true cost to Spectralink, causing damage to SEI, and precluding SEI from performing its contract with the USAF.

- 39. In addition to the foregoing, and even assuming the MOA is enforceable, the parties also dispute the allocation of work-share contemplated between the parties, including but not limited to the MOA's proposed estimate of the allocated work-share. Specifically, SEI understands that Spectralink contends it is entitled to exercise control over the acquisition of (and sale to SEI of) the electronic cards described in Annex A to the MOA, despite the fact Spectralink was unable - because of the absence of a TAA - to secure and deliver that equipment to SEI, which task SEI self-performed, and can continues to perform much more efficiently for the mutual benefit of the parties' agreement to equally share all profits from the project. SEI further understands that Spectralink contends that Spectralink is entitled to control acquisition of the activation cable and trailing antennas; yet Spectralink has failed and refused to deliver these components as set forth above, effectively relinquishing any right to control these items of work-share even if the MOA is a valid contract, and even if the MOA allocates these items of work-share to Spectralink.
- 40. SEI disputes Spectralink's foregoing contentions, and contends that even if the MOA is determined to be a valid contract (which SEI disputes), SEI is entitled – by virtue of the express terms of the MOA itself and its subsequent discovery of facts that occurred after execution of the MOA, and also by virtue of the facts SEI has discovered concerning Spectralink's conduct in under-bidding various costs associated with producing the unit (while improperly surcharging, for its own financial benefit) - to solely perform and control these elements of the work.
- By virtue of the foregoing, an actual controversy now exists between the parties 41. with regard to the above-listed non-exclusive list of controversies. In addition to these foregoing

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specific controversies between the parties, there exist other actual controversies between the parties, judicial resolution of which is necessary to clarify and settle the legal relations between the parties, and to terminate and afford relief from the existing uncertainty, insecurity and controversy giving rise to this proceeding.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that:

- (1) This Court issue an order declaring the MOA invalid and/or unenforceable and rescinding same and restoring the parties to their prior positions;
- (2) This Court render a declaratory judgment declaring the rights and obligations of the parties as set forth above;
- Plaintiff recover its costs of suit; (3)
- (4) For such other and further relief as the Court shall deem just and appropriate.

Dated: November 12, 2008

VIVOLI & ASSOCIATES

MICHAEL W. VIVOLI JASON P. SACCUZZO

Attorney for Plaintiff

SIGNAL ENGINEERING, INC.

Attached Exhibit to Complaint

Exhibit "1": Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") Pages 1-7

Exhibit "1"

Memorandum of Agreement

This Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") is entered into as of the 29TH day of March, 2008 ("Effective Date"), by and between Tadiran Spectralink Ltd., a company organized and existing under the laws of Israel, with its registered office and principal place of business located at Holon, Israel ("Spectralink"), and Signal Engineering Inc., a company organized under the laws of the State of California, U.S.A, with its registered office and principal place of business located at 6370 Lusk Blvd., Suite F206, San Diego, California 92121, USA ("Signal"). Spectralink and Signal may be referred to herein individually as a "Party" or collectively as the "Parties."

- WHEREAS, the US AIR FORCE (the "Customer") issued solicitation No. FA8902-08-R-1002 ("RFP"), for acquisition of Personal Locator Beacons ("Product" and "Program" respectively); and
- WHEREAS, Signal has extensive experience in the design, engineering and integration of equipment and systems similar to that required in the Program; and
- WHEREAS, Spectralink has extensive experience in the design, manufacture, integration of equipment and systems and logistics support similar to that required in the Program; and
- WHEREAS, Signal declares that it is defined as a small business under US regulations and is registered with the SBA; and
- WHEREAS, the Parties whish to establish exclusive working relationship with respect to the Program and to other future programs and/or customers (the "Future Projects").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and mutual covenants and understandings hereinafter set forth, the Parties agree and undertake as follows;

1. <u>Proposal for the Program</u>

- 1.1 The Parties agree to pursue the Program on an exclusive and cooperative basis with Signal as the prime contractor and Spectralink as the subcontractor for the scope of work as set forth in the Annex A hereto. It is agreed that at least 51% (fifty one percent) of the Labor Program cost will be placed with Signal.
- 1.2 Promptly following the signature of this MOA, Spectralink shall submit its price and technical proposals to Signal. Further the Parties will work together to prepare acceptable and competitive proposal (the technical part will be discussed subject to all necessary approvals according to relevant export laws and regulations) for submission to the Customer in response to the RFP (the "Proposal"). The Proposal shall be mutually agreed upon by the Parties prior to its submission and Spectralink shall participate in the preparation, presentation and negotiation of the Proposal and any subsequent prime contract. Any changes affecting Spectralink's Scope of Work or other Spectralink's 'obligations shall require the prior approval of Spectralink.

- 1.3 Spectralink shall be entitled to participate in meetings, briefings and negotiations that Signal will have with the Customer regarding the Program, and all communications that Signal will have with the Customer shall be coordinated with Spectralink.
- 1.4 In the event that Signal is successful in being awarded the prime contract for the Program, the Parties will promptly enter into a subcontract agreement with respect to Spectralink' Scope of Work based upon the terms and conditions of this MOA, the Proposal and any alterations and amendments thereto as may be agreed between the Parties (the "Subcontract"). Any change or modification requested by the Customer or initiated by one of the Parties in the Subcontract specifications or scope of work will be discussed in order to reach a mutual agreement on all financial, technical and operational aspects of such change or modification.

2. Future Projects

- 2.1 Signal and Spectralink agree to pursue Future Projects on an exclusive and cooperative basis. Designation of prime and sub contractors shall be as follow:
 - 2.1.1 Future Projects for customers outside USA -Spectralink shall be the prime contractor;
 - 2.1.2 Future Projects for the US Armed Forces and/or US Government – Designation of prime contractor and subcontractor shall be mutually agreed based on the terms of each project no later then 60 days prior to the submittal of the Parties' proposal to such project;
 - 2.1.3 The Parties scope of work in Future Projects shall be mutually agreed based on the terms of each program and on the preliminary distribution of work, detailed in Annex B hereto.
 - 2.1.4 Signal shall be the prime contractor in all projects for civil markets.
- 2.2 In order to manage their joint activities in Future Projects, including, among other, the coordination of marketing activities, the submitting of proposals to the customers and management of the parties activities under this MOA, the parties shall establish a joint steering committee. The steering committee shall meet on regular basis and all decisions shall be made unanimously.

3. **Profits Distribution**

Subject to the requirements and conditions of the Program and Future Projects, the Parties will do their best in order to secure that the profits from the Program and/or any Future Projects will be distributed equally between the Parties.

4. <u>Intellectual Property Rights</u>

- 4.1 Each party shall retain its Intellectual Property currently owned or licensed by it (the "Background IP") or obtained by it in the conduct of its responsibilities under this MOA or any resulting contract (the "Foreground IP"), provided, however, that any Intellectual Property jointly developed under this MOA or any resulting contract (the "Joint IP") and the Product shall be jointly-owned by both Parties, without restrictions.
- 4.2 Each Party shall grant the other Party a non-terminable, world wide, royalty free license to use any Background IP and Foreground IP of the granting party necessary for the execution of the Program or any Future Projects.

5. <u>Termination</u>

This MOA is effective from the Effective Date will be terminated except for the clauses regarding proprietary information and intellectual property rights which shall survive such termination, without liability of either of the Parties hereto, except as otherwise expressly provided herein, upon the occurrence of any the following:

- 5.1 Mutual written agreement between the Parties;
- 5.2 Three (3) years from the Effective Date.

6. <u>Independent Contractors</u>

This MOA does not constitute a partnership or any other form of business association not specifically mentioned herein and the relationship between the parties is that of independent contractors.

7. Governing Law and Dispute Resolution

- 7.1 This MOA is governed in all respects by the laws of New York.
- All disputes arising in connection with this MOA, which cannot be settled amicably within 30 days after written notification given by initiating Party to the other Party, the Parties shall within 10 days enter into a mediation process in New York, New York, USA for up to 30 days according to the procedures of the International. Chamber of Commerce (ICC). If after the mediation period the matter is still in dispute and the Parties have not agreed to extend the mediation process, the Parties agree to participate in an arbitration procedure in New York, New York, USA which will start upon one Party's request to the ICC to enter into an arbitration process with an arbitrator, according to ICC procedures.
- 7.3 In case that a TAA between Signal and Spectralink will not be approved prior to award or /and upon activation of CLIN 0001 (including 0001AA and 0001AB), Signal will provide this task in which Spectralink part will be only providing the Cable and antennas and not to the work share described under Annex A.
- 7.4 Once the TAA is approved in each of the program phases the parties will revert to the work share described in Annex A.

7.5 In case that a TAA between Signal and Spectralink will not be approved in the life cycle of the program, Spectralink work share will be limited to provide Antennas and Remote activation Cable and Royalties from the URTXX price in scope of paragraph 3 above that will result in equal profit.

8. Miscellaneous

- 8.1 Each Party acknowledges and undertakes that it has a duty of utmost good faith to the other in the performance of this MOA.
- 8.2 No release shall be made by either Party to the news media or the general public relating to this MOA and/or the subject matter thereof without prior written approval of the other Party, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. The Parties further agree that news releases made by either of them shall recognize the participation and contributions of the other Party.
- 8.3 Should the Parties activities under this MOA be subject to the export laws, regulations, licenses and approval required, of the Government of Israel or of the US Government, Spectralink shall be responsible to obtain such licenses and approvals from the Government of Israel, and Signal shall be responsible for obtaining such licenses and approvals from the US Government, on best efforts basis.
- With the exception of a corporate reorganization and transfer to an affiliate, neither party shall assign or transfer any benefits under this MOA without the prior written approval of the other Party.
- 8.5 The Parties designate the following points of contact for coordination of issues related to this MOA:

Spectralink: Zvi Krepel

Tel: 972-3-5573108 Fax: 972-3-5577579

Email: Krepel@tadspec.com

Signal: John

John N. Thompson Tel: 858-552-8131 Fax: 858-552-1429

Email: jthompson@sigeng.com

- 8.6 All notices between the Parties shall be addressed in English, in writing by mail or by facsimile or similar confirmed communications and shall be addressed to the points of contact list above.
- 8.7 This MOA constitutes the entire understanding of the parties hereto and supersedes all prior agreements or negotiations between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof. Any amendment of this MOA shall be made in writing and signed by the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this MOA to be duly executed as of the date last below written.

Tadiran Spectralink Ltd.

By:

Name: Zvi Krepel

Position: General Manager

Date: 30 - MARCH DOOX

By:

Name: John N. Thompson

Position: President
Date: 29 WpRcH 2008

ANNEX A

Scope of Work for the Program

The work share forseen for the program is as follows:

- 1. Signal will act as prime achieving its labor through managing the program, engineering support, final assembly and testing. Signal will subcontract Tadiran Spectralink.
 - 2. Spectralink will be subcontractor providing the electronic cards production management and delivery of the cards to Signal and manufacturing the Remote activation Cable, two trailing antennas and some of the training facilities (such as but not limited to DVD and documents).

ANNEX B

Preliminary Scope of Work for Future Projects

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS SIGNAL ENGINEERING, INC.			DEFENDANTS TADIRAN SPECTRALINK Ltd.		FILED
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(c) Attorney's (Firm Name	, Address, and Telephone Number)		Attorneys (If Known)	ANY.	WE TO THE TANK OF
	sq., Vivoli & Associates, 25 o, CA 92103; Tel: (619) <u>74</u> 4] '(08 CV 2091	LAB BLM
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	ON Cite the U.S. Civil Statute and 28 U.S.C. § 2201 & 2 Brief description of cause: Declaratory Relief, Re			nal statutes unless diversity). matter jurisdiction und	der 28 U.S.C. § 1332
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:			DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	if demanded in complaint: : Ø Yes □ No
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DATE 11/12/2008 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	SIG	NATURE OF ATTORNEY	OF RECORD		
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO DIVISION

157000 - TC

November 12, 2008 16:30:54

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO #.: 08-2091

Judge..: LARRY A BURNS

Amount.:

\$350.00 CK

Check#.: 229694

Total-> \$350.00

FROM: SIGNAL VS TADIRAN